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A SEMI-MONTHLY JOURNAL OF  
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## ADVANCE NOTES—A. C. McCLURG &amp; CO.

FOR the information of the readers of *THE DIAL*, we take pleasure in giving some advance data about our Fall books of 1902, which we believe will be of interest. Our list will include seventeen titles, and in matter and make-up it will be the most generally attractive we have ever put out.

Our most noteworthy undertaking is the new popular edition of "*The Expedition of Lewis and Clark*." In two square octavo volumes of over 500 pages each, printed from new type of a large clear face, on fine laid paper, with new photogravure portraits and fac-simile maps, and with an introduction by Dr. James K. Hosmer and a copious index, this will undoubtedly take its place as the standard popular edition of Lewis and Clark. (In box, \$5.00 net.)

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In response to repeated requests, we have prepared for the Holidays an illustrated edition of Max Müller's "*Memories*"—a classic which has now reached a sale with us of nearly 40,000 copies. The book will be a handsome square octavo, and is printed from entirely new plates, with eight beautiful charcoal drawings and other pictorial embellishments by Blanche Ostertag. The cover, also designed by Miss Ostertag, is unique. (In box, \$2.00 net.)

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No. 389. SEPT. 1, 1902. Vol. XXXIII.

## CONTENTS.

	PAGE
A YEAR OF CONTINENTAL LITERATURE — II.	100
THE NINETEENTH CENTURY IN REVIEW.	
Wallace Rice . . . . .	113
AN AMERICAN PHYSICIAN IN RUSSIAN PRISONS. C. H. Cooper . . . . .	116
CUSHING AND HIS WORK AMONG THE ZUNI INDIANS. Frederick Starr . . . . .	118
THE WAY TO SOCIAL SALVATION. T. D. A. Cockerell . . . . .	119
Miss Addams's Democracy and Social Ethics.—Gladden's Social Salvation.—Lane's The Level of Social Motion.—Hall's Crime in Its Relation to Social Progress.	
BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS . . . . .	121
A Frenchman's letters from London, 1725-30.—The science of modern optics.—The last essays of C. D. Warner.—The art of index-making.—A history of Cromwell's army.—Court of the Grand Duchess of Saxe-Weimar.—A compilation of Napoleonic literature.—New text-book of American literature.	
BRIEFER MENTION . . . . .	124
NOTES . . . . .	125
TOPICS IN LEADING PERIODICALS . . . . .	126
LIST OF NEW BOOKS . . . . .	126

## A YEAR OF CONTINENTAL LITERATURE. II.

Continuing from a previous number our summary of the "Athenaeum" annual reports of the Continental literatures, we now present the following abstracts: Greece, by Professor S. P. Lambros; Holland, by Mr. H. S. M. van Wickevoort Crommelin; Hungary, by Mr. Leopold Katscher; Italy, by Dr. Guido Biagi; Poland, by Dr. Adam Belcikowski; Russia, by Mr. Valerii Briusov; and Spain, by Don Rafael Altamira.

One would expect from Athens some account of the riotous proceedings evoked last autumn by the vernacular translation of the New Testament, but Professor Lambros makes only a passing allusion to the matter.

"The attempt to introduce into historical description popular idiom only tolerated in poetry is not in accordance with the desire of the nation; on ethnic grounds the Greeks wish to be purists. So the experiment of translating the Gospel into popular dialect by Mr. Alexander Pallis was regarded as anti-national and anti-religious, and led last November to a rising of the students and people of Athens which ended in fatal scenes and the resignation of the Government."

The chief literary happening of the year in Greece has been the Centennial festival of the patriotic poet Solomos, whose poems have appeared in a new critical edition, and whose statue was unveiled in Zante last June. In *belles-lettres*,

"Mr. Pansjotis Zanos has published three plays, 'Diogenes Romaros,' 'Andromeda and Perseus,' 'Comenus and Theodora.' The last deals with the taking of Thessalonica by the Turks in 1430. Mr. Nicholas Lascaris has produced various one-act comedies. Mr. A. Nicolaras has written a beautiful play on Ariadne. The best publication of the dramatic year is the 'Aristodemos' of Mr. K. Angelopoulos. Full of feeling are the first attempts in poetry of a young lady, Miss Aemilia Kurtelis, entitled 'Chrysanthema.' A pseudonymous writer, Vangos, has mystified people by an old Roman manuscript of folk-poetry. The name of the new Macpherson cannot be revealed at present. The poem itself is not without merit, but has nothing of Ossian's swing about it."

Historical and philological works are as numerous as ever, but not very interesting save to the specialist.

Heer Crommelin, writing of things Dutch,

says that "the book which must puzzle the critic of Holland most this year is, undoubtedly, Heer Jan Apol's 'Phaëthon and the Fool.' It is no more than a common tale of youthful experiences and feelings, but told in a sort of poetic ecstasy." The works of Heer Cyriel Buysse ("Van Arme Menschen"), of Heer van Hulzen ("Zwervers"), of Heer Brandt van Doorne ("Verweghe en Zijn Vrouw"), of Heer van Eckeren ("Donkere Machten"), and of Heer Louis Couperus, are characterized by "a healthy endeavor to put away all undue elaboration and to strive only for a pure expression of thoughts and feelings worth uttering." Heer Couperus has produced this year not less than three volumes, two of which belong to a sort of tetralogy, "De Boeken der Kleine Zielen"; while the third, called "Babel," discusses "the extreme pains our times takes to produce monstrous superfluities."

"The theme is a huge scheme for rebuilding the Tower of Babel. It is resolved that this time the tower shall reach the throne of Baal. Thus it becomes a work of years and years, which costs the lives and happiness of thousands. But the self-seeking pride of the master-builders, who suffer others to do the hard work, is kept back neither by floods or the fire of heaven, which threaten to destroy the building, nor by any reasons of sentiment. The impossibility of reaching heaven by a tower built on the blood of slaves is at length acknowledged by Cyrus, a shepherd's son of royal descent who had joined the builders. He leaves them when it dawns on him that their labour leads to no other goal than the unreasonable glorification of a few; and when he communicates this discovery to the enslaved multitude, a flower, the flower of mercy, springs up from the hard granite of the tower, a miracle which surpasses the dazzling enterprise of man."

Other works of fictive art are: "Na Scheiding en Dood," by Mrs. Atink; "Doodendans," by Heer Stijn Streuvens; and "De Jonge Domine," by Heer J. Eigenhuis. The "Hollandsche Bellettrie" of Dr. C. van Deventers is a critical work dealing with the writers of the present day. The author

"Is especially attracted by the psychological element in literature, and is ready to forgive many faults as to form and plan, and even as to the exposition of character, if only the author is thoroughly in earnest, and the spirit of his work is sympathetic."

In poetry, after some years of considerable dearth, new life is evident. There is Dr. van Eeden's "Passielooze Lilie," poems notable for their sweetness and thoughtfulness.

"Less popular, though not less in craftsmanship, is Dr. J. B. Schepers's 'Bragi,' which has been very well received. . . . An interesting event of the year has been the appearance of political songs of the time by the young Heer C. S. Adams van Scheitema, a socialist, grandson of a well-known public man."

On the stage, the most conspicuous figure is that of Heer Herman Heyermans.

"His works are so well written that in reading them one has no difficulty in forgetting their doubtful dramatic merit. His latest work, 'Ora et Labora,' is little more than a melodrama (which probably accounts for its success on the stage), but the dialogue is very clever. Heer Heyermans meets life with a laugh and a sneer, but he renders it with a sigh and a tear, to please the pit."

Fiction in Hungary, writes Mr. Leopold Katscher, "has been at an extraordinarily low ebb during the past twelve months — so much so that only two novels and three volumes of short stories deserve mention." The novels are "Heathens," by Mr. Ferencz Herczeg, and "The Tartod Bear-Hunting," by Mr. Dezsö Malonyay. The former of these novels is a vigorous historical romance of the eleventh century; the latter is Transylvanian and modern. The three volumes of stories are "Insignificant Tales," by Mr. Béla Szivus, who has been styled the Hungarian Gorky; "Wanderers," by Mr. Ede Kabos; and "Living Pictures," by Mr. Istvan Barsony.

"The best volume of poetry this year is Mr. Lajos Bartók's 'Hope and Remembrance,' which is calculated to increase his deserved popularity. It contains verse of fiery imagination, rare beauty of form, and patriotic elevation."

On the stage "no play of literary value has had a lasting success; still, several really good dramas and tragedies have been produced." Mr. Jenö Rakosi is the author of "Queen Tagma," a "half-historical, half-legendary and fanciful tragedy, strangely influenced by Shakespeare and the Greek classics; a romantic and powerful piece of work." Mr. Lajos Palagy's "The Slaves" is a Roman verse-drama of the times of Nero. Mrs. György Verő's "Cain" is distinguished from other treatments of the subject by its substitution for envy of ill-fated love for a woman as Cain's motive for slaying Abel — the love of both brothers for one sister. Among works of serious scholarship, the following are important: "The Memorial of King Matthias Corvinus," by many hands, edited by Professor Marki; "Labour," by Mr. Jenö Kunz; "Essays on Political Economy," by Professor Béla Földes; "The Protection of Marriage in Criminal Law," by Mr. Rustem Vanbéry; and the "Dictionary of the Revival of the Magyar Language," by Mr. Kalman Sziby.

Dr. Guido Biagi is pessimistic on the subject of the intellectual life of Italy at the present time.

"We have experienced a period of lassitude, of languor, that shows no sign of passing away. . . . We are witnessing a fatal decadence in various branches of literature, and the public is getting rapidly disgusted by a sense of satiety and nausea. Lectures or conferences, for instance, have become a veritable nuisance, a public calamity. No one any longer desires to listen to them, whether he be invited or (as Leopardi proposed) paid something to lend his ears and patience."

The decadence of the theatre is universally lamented.

"Now the theatres are full of translations from the French of comedies the subjects of which are generally lewd, with improbable plots, in which are jumbled incidents of dubious humour and scenes grotesquely salacious. Passion is not the subject of these productions, but rather sensual caprice."

The one production of the year that helps to redeem this deplorable situation is, of course, the "Francesca da Rimini" of Signor d'Annunzio. In this work of genius, the author "Wished to prove that a work of art, as regards the public, the subject, and poetry itself, should be represented with the aid of whatever may serve to make its value and purpose best understood. What is done elsewhere when the plays of Shakespeare are acted, what is done in France by grandiose neurotic representation, might at least be attempted for an Italian drama. And the poet, with the taste of an artist and the patience of a scholar, determined to search out and study every minute detail of costume, furniture, and scenery, in order to supply correspondingly faithful pictures of the troublous life which he evoked by the breath of his poetry. . . . The audience felt that they were in the presence of a work of art; they breathed as it were that air of bygone times, so full of perfumed breezes, where the warm blood spiring forth waters the beds of flowers, where the sweet scents of poetry mingle with the aerid odours of battle. The faithful and vigorous reproduction of those scenes of mediæval life struck by its boldness the mind of the ordinary public, and was very favourably received by graver critics."

There have been published during the year "two collections of poems of the highest value." One of them is the single-volume abridgment of the complete works of Signor Carducci, the other is a similar abridgment of the poems of his alumnus, Signor Giovanni Marradi. Of this poet,

"A Livornese, his master had already written that he had 'the gift of full-throated song, the inspiration of melody,' and it was great praise; but he has, especially by his 'Rapsodia Garibaldina,' shown that he is able to sing, and sing well, of 'the profound intuitions of life and of history.' Marradi is now recognized as a poet of every-day life, as he is acknowledged on all hands to be a marvellous artificer of verse, a vigorous word-painter. To read his songs is to enjoy sweet and strong music, to hear once more all the beauties of classic art express our deepest feelings, the Olympic illusions which alone for what he calls 'the pallid-melancholy of the world.' So long as Italy has such artists, we need not despair of her future."

In the field of romance a few works are men-

tioned, none of which are of much importance. The titles include "Lettere d'Amore," by Signora Serao; "Servetta," by Signora "Regina di Luanto"; "Il Capolavoro," by Signor Giustino L. Ferri; "Quando il Sogno è Finito," by Signor Giuseppe de Rossi; and "Il Ritorno dell'Aretusa," by Signor Enrico Castelnuovo.

"Signor Francesco d'Ovidio, one of the masters of criticism, has published his 'Studi sulla Divina Commedia,' which constitute one of the most valuable contributions to modern Dante literature. This book of d'Ovidio's has been widely studied and discussed by the most competent authorities, and is recognized generally here as a work of the first importance."

History is represented by "Episodi del Risorgimento Italiano," by General Giacomo Durando; "Scritti Politici e l'Epistolario di Carlo Cattaneo," edited by Mrs. Jessie White Mario; "Epistolario Inediti di G. Mazzini," and Signor Guglielmo Ferrero's "Grandezza e Decadenza di Roma." A travel book of real importance, the Duke of the Abruzzi's "Viaggio al Polo Nord," will be published next October. The Hugo centenary was celebrated in Italy, as well as the eightieth birthday of the Marchesa del Grillo, better known to the public as Adelaide Ristori. And the recent unveiling, in Florence, of a monument to Rossini, is said to mark "the first time that the Pantheon of Italian glory has opened to a musician."

Dr. Adam Belcikowski tells us that "The Affaire Dolenga," by Mr. J. Weyssenhoff, has been the greatest success of the year in Polish fiction. "A highminded and talented young engineer wins the love of the somewhat eccentric daughter of a prince, but conventional prejudices prove too strong, and her happiness is sacrificed to them." A novel called "Miss Mary," the work of Mr. K. Przerwa-Tetmajer, "Is hardly a successful compound of imagination and realism. A millionaire's daughter, of Jewish descent, has fallen in love with a musician, but on the failure of his opera she refuses to be his wife and marries a ruined count instead. Her passion is roused once more when the composer, who has meanwhile passed through the torments of hell, at last makes himself renowned on both sides of the globe; but now he, in his turn, scornfully rejects her love."

Other works of fiction are "Fame" and "Fiat Lux," both by Mr. A. Krechowiecki; "Mr. Philip of Konopie," by Mr. K. Glinski; "Nigh to Heaven," a novel of student life by Mr. E. Paszkowski; "The Grey Yarn," by Mr. J. Swierk; "The Art Worshippers," by Mr. K. Rojon; and "From Bygone Years," by Mr. G. Danilowski. Lyric poetry is represented chiefly by three works, Mr. J. Kasprzowicz's "The End of the World," a song

cycle, "the subject of which is the tragic conflict of a soul full of doubt and despair, yet at the same time deeply religious and longing ardently for faith"; Mr. L. Rydel's "Poems," which "make a very different and most harmonious impression"; and Mr. L. Staff's "Master Twardowski," dealing "with a legendary wizard of the sixteenth century who has much in common with the German *Faust*." A number of plays are mentioned, including one by the writer of the present article; and the report closes with a few words about Professor A. Brückner's new history of Polish literature, written in the German language.

"In Russian society and Russian literature," writes Mr. Briusov,

"There has been observed for some time a mystic and religious movement. During the last year it exhibited itself with special force. A new society has been formed in Petersburg for religious and philosophic meetings. . . . At the assemblies papers are read on religious and ecclesiastical questions, judgment is passed upon them, and opinions are uttered with a freedom rare in Russia. Ecclesiastics take part with laymen, who are chiefly authors. Vestments alternate with overcoats, and many ladies come. For the first time, after a rupture of two centuries, the literature of the layman has stretched out a hand to spiritual thought. For the first time problems have made their appearance, and questions have been discussed equally important to both."

In connection with these assemblies, and in a way marked by their influence, several publications are mentioned, among them Professor Merezhkovski's "Christ and Antichrist in Russian Literature," Mr. N. Minaki's "Philosophic Dialogues," Mr. Boborgkin's novel "The Confessors," and a collection of stories by Mrs Zenaida Gippius.

"Mr. Leonid Andreev has had the greatest success in *belles-lettres*, strictly so-called. His first volume of tales was sold off in a few weeks. He has remained in the fundamental form of his productions true to tradition—i. e., he is completely accessible to the ordinary reader, but at the same time, in some of his methods and moods, he is near to the 'new poetry.' He possesses the talents of a *raconteur*, and may be expected in the future to find out an independent path."

With the success of this book can alone be compared that of the books of "Maxim Gorky," which are now sold by tens of thousands.

"He has published the fifth volume of his works, and in this have appeared the conclusion of his novel 'The Trio' and his drama 'The Bourgeois,' which was played at Petersburg with great success. In this play a bourgeois family in easy circumstances is living in a little town. The children have been educated—the son is a student, the daughter a teacher; and misunderstandings arise between the parents and the children."

The first place in Russian poetry must be

given to "Songs from the Nook," by Mr. K. Sluchevski.

"He is one of the most remarkable Russian poets. He has now been writing for almost half a century, but till lately he had not secured the fame he deserves. The great public knows Sluchevski by name only, but he is surrounded with the affectionate regard of his friends and all poets. If in Russia a *plébiscite* were taken among poets, as it is in France, Sluchevski would certainly receive the greatest number of votes. 'The Nook' is the name of the poet's estate, where he spends his summer holidays."

The Gogol jubilee has been celebrated this year, and has called forth the publication of new editions, unprinted letters, numerous fragments, and a large amount of critical discussion.

The Spanish chronicle for the year, compiled by Don Rafael Altamira, has the usual lengthy list of historical and antiquarian productions, works of little interest to others than specialists, which we will pass unmentioned, save for a note upon Cánovas del Castillo, who has been made the subject of two biographies. His character

"is certainly most interesting to an historian. He was a genuine representative of the Bourbon restoration, and also of the strange and deplorable pessimism which, by paralyzing the arms of many men of ability, was the cause of almost all our disasters during the closing years of the nineteenth century. But the time has not yet come for panegyrists, even of the utmost honesty of purpose, to extol his career in eulogistic phrases."

In *belles lettres* "two facts are observable: the return of our authors to the cultivation of the story, from which they have been inclined to hold aloof of recent years, and the invasion of Castilian poetry by modernity." Among the best works of fiction are "Adventuras, Inventos, y Mistificaciones de Silvestre Paradox," and "Camino de Perfeccion," both by Señor Baroja, a new writer; "Sonata de Otoño," by Señor Valle Inclan; "La Conquista de la Elegancia," by Señor Danvila; and "Sonnica la Cortesana," by Señor Blasca Ibañez. The annals of verse-writing and of the stage are of no particular interest, although Señor Galdos has produced "Alma y Vida," an admirable symbolistic drama.

THE limited edition of Montaigne's Essays, which Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. announce, will undoubtedly prove the crowning achievement of The Riverside Press. The Florio translation is the one selected, and the work will comprise three folio volumes of uncommon typographical beauty. The frontispieces, decorative title-pages, and initial letters will all be engraved on wood, and in the bibliography there will be facsimile reproductions of title-pages and other interesting material from famous old editions.

### The New Books.

#### THE NINETEENTH CENTURY IN REVIEW.\*

Whatever the defects of Mr. Emerson's "History of the Nineteenth Century Year by Year," it is to be said at the outset that they are largely inherent in the plan of his rather formidable undertaking. Though it is difficult to see how any other method of treating so vast a subject would have enabled him to tell the story better, it is certain that the presentation of wholly dissociate matters in successive paragraphs, throughout his three volumes, is frequently disconcerting. On the other hand, the fact that the story as told is almost continuously interesting, even though it runs through 1912 closely-printed pages, attests the wisdom and ability of the author at once. Certainly, to take up each country by itself and carry on its history through more than a hundred years would hardly have been likely to produce better results, while it would have necessitated the narration of all international affairs at least twice over. Carefully though not voluminously indexed as it is, "A History of the Nineteenth Century Year by Year" forms a valuable addition to works of reference in any library, at the same time that it affords pleasant reading as a whole. The use of marginal annotations of topics is an assistance to every reader; and the numerous illustrations, many of them in color, add to the desirability of the volumes.

It has long been the belief of Americans that from among their number were to arise the great historians of the modern world. Holding aloof from Europe to an extent which lessens national prejudices to the minimum, able from a point of view so far removed to assume the attitude of "contemporaneous posterity," and pledged by reason of their nationality to regard favorably all government which is based upon generous and sound political principle rather than upon political expediency, it appears to be the duty of Americans to interpret to the nations of Europe the actualities and tendencies of their own acts. The necessity for this is the greater, in view of the fact that British historians, however dispassionate, have never been able to treat European affairs with the accuracy which they have bestowed

\**A HISTORY OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY YEAR BY YEAR.* By Edwin Emerson, Jr. With an introduction by Georg Gottfried Gervinus. In three volumes. Illustrated. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

upon American affairs, and this at a time when identity of language enables them in a great measure to form American opinion in regard to the annals of the Continent of Europe. Here the citizens of the United States hold a just balance, the mixing of races and nationalities in our country going far toward divesting us of all bias. And it is of the century so recently closed — the century in which the term "chauvinism" took its rise — that this is especially true.

Throughout his account of the life of the nations of the world, Mr. Emerson discloses a steadfast Americanism which has the courage of its convictions. His work is in no sense philosophical, its aim being rather to collect and present facts than expound their tendencies. Yet his adherence to the broad democratic principles upon which this republic was founded can be discerned, though his views are those of the conservative rather than the radical believer in popular government. He has done wisely in using a translation, by Mr. Maurice Magnus, of the introduction prepared by Gervinus for his history of the nineteenth century, projected but never realized, as the introduction to his own work. It brings the age just closed into perspective, and enables the reader to trace tendencies stretching far back of the year 1800, with which the account opens. In his preface, Mr. Emerson remarks:

"It is the pride of Americans that their hemisphere has contributed its share, and over, to the sum-total accomplished by the world since the death of Washington. In the roll-call of the great men of this age few names stand forth more brightly than those of Jefferson, Bolivar, Lincoln, Grant, Farragut, and Lee, or those of Fulton, Ericsson, Morse, Edison, Diaz, and Dewey.

"Considerations such as these have entered largely into the preparation of this work. To them must be ascribed the apparent preponderance given to the part played by America in the history of the world during the Nineteenth Century. When a similar work was undertaken by Gervinus, the great German historian, he laid the responsibility for modern statecraft and ideals of government at the feet of America."

These words indicate that dispassionate attitude which must characterize the work of the true historian, and no American will quarrel with the setting of the affairs of the new world upon an equal footing with those of the old in a history of this kind. This is one evidence of the author's good faith; another may be found in his inclusion of the arts of peace as essential factors in the world's development and progress, the sombre events of war and conquest being often brightened by citations

from the poets, while the authors, artists, and inventors of the age are given equal prominence with the rulers, statesmen, and warriors. Even matters so seemingly slight as the invention of patent leather may be found side by side with the echoes of the tramp of armies; while the poets of all Christendom appear, those of foreign speech in adequate translation. The pages are consecutively numbered from the beginning to the end of the work, making reference easy. The style is popular, almost familiar, and its journalistic tendency is admirably suited to the subject matter,—the history being largely a journal of the times, and too closely related to the present, for the most part, to permit of any other treatment.

It is interesting to note that the eighteenth century ended, as the twentieth began, with a dispute regarding its initial year. Mr. Emerson seems to lend himself to those who would have the century open in a year with a round number, by formally including the year 1800, after a preliminary chapter of forecast. But he also includes the year 1901 by way of close, so that his book does not add its mite toward a settlement of a highly unimportant dispute. His first volume contains a map of the world at the beginning of the epoch, just as the last includes one at its close; in this latter there is a mistake in coloring, France and Great Britain being apparently assigned the same tint, though on the map itself they are duly differentiated.

Where so much ground is covered, necessarily a process of selection must be adopted. Yet it would be unfair to draw a hard and fast line at any point. Mr. Emerson apparently intends that his work shall be interesting as well as important; hence he shows a fondness for events that combine these two elements in greater or less degree. There is little opportunity for humor, but plenty for good nature and human sympathy. Still, one may read of January, 1812, that "Wellington, to use Napier's expressive phrase, 'instantly jumped with both feet upon Ciudad Rodrigo.'" And there seems to be something of a moral for the readers of to-day in the statement respecting the first steamboat, that "Next, the courts were asked for an injunction to restrain Fulton from using his new machine on the Hudson." Wherever there has been an authoritative presentation of any part of his broad subject by another, Mr. Emerson has gladly made use of it, duly weighing the evidence where more than one side has had a hearing.

The first of the three volumes is practically given up to the first Napoleon. With the exception of the withholding of the important fact that the government of Great Britain sought to end the life of the Emperor of the French by assassination, there is here the fairest possible statement of the life of that gigantic figure, the facts being set down without malice or extenuation. Even a matter coming so near home as the war between Great Britain and the United States, in 1812-14, shows no national prepossessions,—a return for the compliment paid Mr. Theodore Roosevelt by the publishers of the "History of the Royal Navy" in permitting him to furnish the corresponding chapter of that work. It is a downright pleasure to see the facts regarding the battle of Lundy's Lane made clear, without boasting of a great American victory on that hard-fought field. There is, however, no mention made of the destruction of the government buildings and records of York, now Toronto, which justified in some measure the British vandalism in Washington; nor is anything said of Major Croghan's defense of Fort Stephenson, the most brilliant exploit of American arms on land in the North, and one of real moment.

The second volume carries the tale down to the close of 1857. Some exception will doubtless be taken to this account of Poe's last moments: "On his way to New York to settle up affairs in anticipation of his marriage, Poe fell in with some of his companions in dissipation at Baltimore. He became drunk, wandered through the streets, and was finally taken to a hospital in an unconscious condition. Later he became delirious, and finally expired." But here, as elsewhere, Mr. Emerson's critical judgment is generally sound regarding authors, as in his brief estimate of Poe's genius. The Mexican War falls within this period, and its events are presented with entire dispassion, as may be seen in the treatment of the battle of Buena Vista, where, as is noted, "Both sides claimed the victory. The Mexicans chanted Te Deums."

It is in the last volume, especially in its latter pages, that the most exceptions will be taken to Mr. Emerson's selection of material. He is here obliged to rely upon newspaper information in good part, and his treatment of the Spanish War has nothing of the authority which attends his discussion of the War between the States. An example of his writing at its best will be found in this extract:

"On the following morning the Merrimac came out into the Roads to finish her work of destruction. There she beheld her new antagonist (the Monitor) lying beside the Minnesota like a 'tin can on a shingle.' Lieutenant Jones commanded the Merrimac in place of the wounded Buchanan. He realized at once that the new outlandish vessel was his foremost adversary. The day was sunny and bright, and crowds of spectators thronged the shores to behold the great duel. After exchanging shots with the Minnesota, the Merrimac closed with the Monitor. Both vessels pounded each other ineffectually. The Monitor's cast-iron balls broke upon the armor of the Merrimac, while the Merrimac's shells burst to no purpose over the Monitor's turret. After thus exchanging fire for two hours, the Merrimac's gunners quit to save the ammunition. Manifestly the Monitor had an immense advantage in her superior speed and manœuvring power, as well as in the greatest radius afforded by the revolving turret. Lieutenant Worden, accordingly, resolved to ram his enemy. He missed the Merrimac by only two feet, both ships grazing. The Merrimac retaliated in kind. Jones ran his stem right over the Monitor's deck, the force of the blow knocking down most of his men. Before they could get over the side of the ship, the Monitor glided away from under the Merrimac. The slow speed of the Merrimac saved the Monitor. It was indeed fortunate for Worden that the Merrimac had lost her ram on the previous day. Later the Monitor drifted into shoal water, and the Merrimac, unable to follow, drew off. Thus the engagement ended as a drawn battle. Neither ship had been seriously injured, nor had either lost a single man. The Monitor had been struck twenty-two times without appreciable injury. The Merrimac, as a result of her two days' fighting, had ninety-seven indentations in her armor. Bloodless as this first encounter between ironclads was, it proved one of the decisive battles of the Civil War, securing to the North the command of the sea. The demonstration of the superior merits of steam power and armor protection in action was so striking that it practically sealed the doom of the old ships."

A curious inadvertence is to be noted in the following: "While marching, the soldiers chanted their favorite song, 'The Battle Cry of Freedom,' the tune of which is known to the present day in America as 'Marching through Georgia.'" The closeness with which events in times of peace are followed is to be seen in the account of the attempt of Gould and Fisk to secure the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, on page 1478. This is the basis of Messrs. Merwin and Webster's "The Short Line War," which was criticized on its publication for telling an impossible story. The account of the labor disturbances of 1894 is given in this language:

"In the middle of June the great Pullman car strike started in Chicago. In connection with this movement 40,000 railroad employees struck in the Western States. By the beginning of July the intervention of the United States troops was found necessary to protect interstate commerce and the transmission of the mails. Many thousands of strikers refused to allow the trains to be

moved. Most of the remaining buildings of the Chicago World's Fair were set on fire, and other outrages committed. The troops repeatedly charged the mob. At one time the strikers destroyed all the station yards at the various railroads. On the 9th of July, President Cleveland issued a proclamation practically declaring martial law in Chicago. The Federal courts punished those strikers that failed to obey injunctions for contempt of court. On July 16, the labor strike throughout the Union was practically brought to a close, and the House of Representatives thanked the President for his energetic action."

Nothing could illustrate better than this mixture of truth and falsehood the danger of relying upon sensational newspaper accounts when there are official documents fully covering the ground. Mr. Emerson is referred to the Cooper Union speech of the late Governor John P. Altgeld, and to the report of the commission of enquiry headed by the Hon. Carroll D. Wright. From these he may learn that the Pullman strike began in May; that many more than 40,000 railway employees struck late in June; that the Federal troops were sent into Illinois, for the first time in the history of the United States, without any request from the State authorities, and that they did practically nothing to protect interstate commerce or the transmission of the mails; that the strikers offered at all times to move the mail trains; that the destruction of the World's Fair buildings has never been laid to the strikers' door, and that none of the other damage, which by no means included "all the station yards" in the city, has ever been brought home to the strikers in any way; that the troops did not "repeatedly charge the mob," for the excellent reason that there were few mobs at any time during the strike; and that the government, after sentencing the leaders of the strike to imprisonment for disobeying an injunction of the court in committing a crime, abandoned voluntarily the attempt to prove them guilty of the identical crime on criminal prosecution—*quorum omnia pars fui*.

It is to be regretted that Mr. Emerson says nothing of the offer of Spain to arbitrate all differences with the United States previous to the outbreak of the recent war; and that nothing whatever is said of the several important battles fought by the Filipinos against the Spanish, by which the latter were cooped up in Manila. Nothing is said, either, of President McKinley's proclamation commanding the Filipino army to lay down its arms, which was the beginning of the war of subjugation; nor of the extension of the American lines beyond the limits set by the protocol,

which was the provoking cause of actual hostilities. Nor is anything said of the provisions of the Treaty of Paris regarding the friars in the Philippines, which has been the cause of so much of the trouble in the archipelago. When Mr. Emerson says, discussing the " bottling up " of Cervera's squadron in the harbor of Santiago by Schley, " His resulting loose tactics, it is asserted, caused him to be superseded by Captain Sampson, his inferior in rank," he is in error, Sampson having been put over Schley at the outbreak of hostilities.

The account of the war in South Africa and the controversies leading to it would have been much the gainer if Mr. Emerson had made himself familiar with the short history written by Mr. F. W. Gooch for " The Heart of the Empire." But here the annalist may shield himself behind his privilege of selection, it being manifestly impossible to include everything and keep his work within practical bounds. Generally speaking, the " History of the Nineteenth Century " is a worthy book and a valuable addition to historical literature.

WALLACE RICE.

#### AN AMERICAN PHYSICIAN IN RUSSIAN PRISONS.\*

Among the many books and articles that have been written upon the treatment of Russian prisoners and exiles, Dr. Howard's work is unique in that it is written from inside knowledge of that which it describes. As the author says in his Introduction, the ordinary investigator labors under so many disadvantages that he cannot know the real facts; he must depend upon the accounts of officials or of prisoners whose statements he cannot verify; his visits are known beforehand and carefully prepared for. " But the daily routine of the ordinary actual life of prisoners and exiles, in prison and out of prison, when no traveller is near; the ordinary methods and life of the officials; the actual working of the system in its different details and departments,—these may be as unknown to this traveller at the end of his trip as when he started. Of these things, seen from the inside, the English-speaking public is still practically ignorant."

Dr. Howard has written from full personal knowledge. He has been a student of life and

\* *PRISONERS OF RUSSIA. A Personal Study of Convict Life in Sakhalin and Siberia.* By Benjamin Howard, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.S.E. Illustrated. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

of man on every continent; and, what is better, his studies and activities have brought about permanent good for society in more than one direction. He was an English boy who came to America because it seemed to be possible for him to get a college education here. Graduating from Williams College a few years before the Civil War, the same eager interest in men that led him afterwards to give years to the investigation of prison conditions in the various countries of the world, led him to become a clerk in a St. Louis slave-market, in order that he might get at the facts of slavery. These facts kindled a burning hatred of the institution, and he nearly lost his life in the attempt to serve as an agent of the " underground railway " in connection with his service in the slave-market. He served with honor in the Northern army, to the permanent injury of his health. In his profession he was remarkably successful, both at home and abroad. The prevalent method of resuscitation of persons seemingly drowned was worked out by him, and is known by his name. A pleasant incident is recorded of his life in the remote corner of the earth which the present book describes.

" The reports of a drowning accident had caused me to hurry down to the beach, where I found Dr. A. endeavoring to resuscitate the patient. Asking him where he had learned the method of artificial respiration he was employing, he told me that it was the American method, known as the ' direct method ' of Professor Howard, and that he had learned it in St. Petersburg. He was immensely astonished at finding that the person who was showing his pleasure in the returning life of the patient was himself the author of the method; and from that day onward, both in the hospital and out of it, Dr. A. treated me with as much consideration and respect as if I were the senior physician of the post, and he merely an assistant."

Dr. Howard has received the credit of being the originator, and largely the organizer, of the London Ambulance Service. His influence was strong in the same direction in Paris. His medical writings are highly esteemed by the profession. During the whole of his active life of forty years he was especially interested in the different convict systems of the world, the study of criminology and prison reform. General O. O. Howard says, in the Preface, that the author went through the principal prisons of England, Germany, and the United States, and through every convict prison between St. Petersburg and Siberia; in Russia he travelled many hundred miles, in hourly contact with five hundred exiles, by road, river, and rail. He made practical studies of the Armenians'

troubles in their midst. He went again and again into the Russian Jew question, and was twice put under arrest, utterly uncertain as to what might await him. Such is the man to whom we are indebted for this interesting and authoritative account of Russian prison administration in the most remote of her convict settlements, to which only the most hardened and depraved criminals are sent,—the bleak island of Sakhalin, out in the ocean beyond Siberia.

The narrative opens with a description of Vladivostok, important as the eastern terminus of the Trans-Siberian railway, as it was ten years ago. Dr. Howard was allowed to go through every part of the prison at that place, without any opportunity having been given to prepare for his coming; and to talk freely with any of the prisoners, apart from guide or official. While there was great slackness in the administration, according to Western ideas, and abundant filth, he found no evidence of such general harshness as we have been accustomed to associate with Russian prison administration. The combination of tact and assurance that enabled Dr. Howard to penetrate where all others had failed to penetrate, and to get all that he wanted where others had failed to get anything, is a cause of constant admiration to the reader. He succeeded in making confidential friends at sight of chiefs of police, prison officials, governors of provinces, and all others, apparently, who could be useful to him. It was not in his plans to visit Sakhalin, though he was deeply interested in the place as completing the penal system of Siberia, being the place to which the incorrigibles were sent; but no foreigner had been allowed to visit the island, and he did not suppose that a way could be opened for him. But it was his good fortune to dine one evening where the Governor of the island was a guest, returning from his annual holiday trip; this official gave him a hearty invitation to be his guest for the summer, and Dr. Howard was only too glad to accept it.

The descriptions of the life of the officials in their remote place of exile, as well as of the soldiers, and the convicts of various grades, are most interesting, and there are many things that would be well worth quoting if space allowed. Though there were but a few free Russians there, this very isolation brought out national or race characteristics, as well as individual character, with startling clearness. One gets an insight into the religious and in-

tellectual life of the average Russian that could not be gained by contact with the people under ordinary conditions. Through his profession and the admiration that Dr. A. felt for him, Dr. Howard had free access to the hospital through his stay on the island.

"While, on the one hand, Dr. A. professed that the hospital was greatly indebted to me, I, on the other hand, declared that I was much more indebted to it, there being no other spot on the island where I could so well and deeply have studied the pathology of the exile system as here, whither came everything which most deeply testified against it. On the slightest excuse every exile and convict claims his right of seeing the doctor, and it is impossible, therefore, for any cruelty or abuse of any kind whatsoever to continue long in operation without some evidence of it coming under the eye of the physician. . . . Thus the doctor has his finger literally on the pulse of the physical and moral life of the whole settlement all the time. It would be too flattering to say that this hospital was my observatory. It was my chemical and pathological laboratory."

With this prolonged opportunity for close study of the Russian penal system among the worst convicts, in a place remote from official inspection and control, considered even in Russia to be a hell, almost out of the world, it will be a surprise to many that the conclusions of this competent observer are distinctly favorable to its fundamental idea, as compared with the penal systems of England and America. This fundamental idea is "the utilization of the prisoner for the highest good of the state."

"The state does not seek to punish the prisoner, but to profit by him. The segregation of the prisoner to the service of the state implies protection of society from the criminal. In accordance with the general imperial policy as described, the minute the prisoner arrives at his Siberian destination, he is asked what he can do best. If there is no pressing reason to the contrary, he is at once employed accordingly. If he has no special skill, he is put to such work as the settlement most needs. Or, if the prisoner shows special capacity, he may be put under training in one of the prison shops as an apprentice. If during his probationary prison period he has commended himself, he is not only allowed to do the best he can for himself outside the prison under mild surveillance, but, to get started, may receive temporary help from the officials, subject to reimbursement at fixed rates. This especially applies to agricultural laborers, who receive allotments of land, clothes, rations, implements, cattle, seed, etc., for two years. This is done systematically by the state, not for the good of the prisoner, but for its own benefit. Scattered throughout Siberia, in its towns and cities, are scores of millionaires, the results of that system; and the more of these the better the Government likes it, because this all reacts to the benefit of the state. . . . Under this system the Russian Government does not waste its murderers, but, like a wise sanitary engineer dealing with sewage, protects society against them by removing them and then utilizing them, so that, instead of loss, the state gets an actual profit. That there is punishment to the prisoner from first to last,

incidental to his segregation, is inevitable, but it is incidental."

The cruelties of which we read,—the common accounts of which Dr. Howard believes to have been generally exaggerated, though he himself gives some very revolting instances of prison punishments of the worst grade of offenders,—he ascribes to the maladministration inevitable under an absolute government, and under conditions of remoteness from the central authority. We commend our readers to the author's chapter on this subject, including an elaborate comparison of results with those of England and America.

The book is full of interest for its vivid descriptions, as well as for the information it contains. One chapter tells of the punishment by the knout, one case of which the author, alone of foreigners, saw and followed up by hospital observation. Another chapter is on the physiognomy and the remorse of murderers,—and with ten thousand of them around him through a whole summer, Dr. Howard had ample material for study. C. H. COOPER.

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#### CUSHING AND HIS WORK AMONG THE ZUÑI INDIANS.\*

Mr. Cushing's life at Zuñi is perhaps the incident in American anthropological research which is best known to the general public. He was probably the first of our ethnologists who actually took up his abode in an Indian town merely for purposes of study. In magazine articles and lectures, he has himself given us glimpses of his life at Zuñi—of his reception by the kindly old governor, of his experiences with his fellow-townsmen, of his adoption into their priesthoods. Other writers from time to time have given further details; among the most interesting of these descriptions is an article entitled "An Aboriginal Pilgrimage," in which the journey of the Zuñi priests to the Ocean of Sunrise is delightfully chronicled. Few persons, however, have ever realized fully the hardships and trials and disease which the earnest investigator suffered in pursuing his investigations.

Did time and space permit, we would gladly sketch Cushing's life-work; but we can only refer to a few points. The work Cushing did was preëminently practical. At Zuñi, he spoke

\* ZUÑI FOLK-TALES. Recorded and translated by Frank Hamilton Cushing. With introduction by J. W. Powell. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

the language of the people, he wore their dress he ate their food; he assisted in their councils, he participated in their ceremonials. When studying an art or an industry, he was only satisfied after he had himself mastered the technique. Was it pottery?—he must himself shape a vessel; was it weaving?—he must himself fabricate a blanket; was it arrow-making?—he must himself be able to smooth the stick, to feather the shaft, to shape the point. When investigating mythologies, his mystical and poetical nature came easily into rapport with those of the shamans whose cosmogonic legends he was writing down.

Unfortunately, Cushing wrote but little. Brief articles by him, of uneven value, are widely scattered through periodicals; there are fragmentary reports of the archaeological expedition into the Salt River Valley; Edna Dean Proctor's "Song of the Ancient People" was inspired and commentated by him. Three papers of the highest importance appeared in annual Reports of the Bureau of Ethnology—"Zuñi Fetishes," "A Study of Pueblo Pottery," "Outlines of Zuñi Creation Myths." In connection with the Pepper-Hearst Expedition, he published a "Preliminary Report on the Exploration of Ancient Key-dweller Remains on the Gulf-coast of Florida." The work here reported was one of the most startling and interesting in all American archaeology. In his last years, Mr. Cushing worked in collaboration with Dr. Culin, of the University of Pennsylvania, upon Indian games; and a report of their work will appear in the future.

Valuable as this work is, and considerable as it would be for an ordinary investigator, it is small in comparison with the enormous mass of material which Cushing must have gathered during his years of industry, the greater part of which will probably never see the light. We are grateful, then, in a special degree, for the fact that some of that material, left almost ready for publication by the author, now appears as a handsome book under the title of "Zuñi Folk-Tales." It has been published under the care of an editorial committee, of which Dr. F. W. Hodge is the active member. It is a worthy memorial of Cushing, the man and the student. An excellent portrait of him forms the frontispiece; an introduction by Major Powell follows; then come thirty-three stories; a dozen capital scenes at Zuñi and pictures of Pueblo life are scattered through the volume. Paper, print, and binding are of the best.

The stories themselves are not the *great* legends of the tribe. They are not the cosmogonic story, nor the migration legend, nor the hero myth, — though cosmogonic and migration and hero elements occur in them. They are rather the simple, every-day, popular tales. Many of them deal with the twin heroes, "the beloved twain"; their adventures in destroying monsters, in freeing captives, in making love, are favorite popular themes. Others are coyote stories; this animal, at once cunning and a fool, is always trying to imitate others, and always getting into difficulty. In these animal tales, considerable shrewdness and keen observation of animal life and character are shown. Other stories tell of the adventures of poor and neglected youths or maidens, and of warriors bold.

Naturally, one of the great values of the collection is the light that is incidentally thrown by it upon the life of the people to whom it relates. Modes of hunting, dress, fondness for ornament, tools, weapons, implements, forms of civility, modes of courting, — these and a hundred other ethnographic facts are brought out. A second value of the collection is the opportunity it gives for comparison with other tales; this is equally great, whether we see in such resemblances evidence of contact or a common origin, or merely exemplification of the uniform action of the human mind everywhere when similar conditions are presented. Some resemblances in these Zuñi tales to stories told elsewhere are fairly startling, and raise many interesting questions. Lastly, these stories give glimpses of racial psychology. And here the simplicity and directness of Cushing's transcription is important. Interesting indeed are the runs, or formal phrases, which recur again and again, but especially at the beginning and end of tales. The poetical strain which runs through many, and the bold employment of metaphor and other figures, are delightful. Constantly, too, we gain a knowledge of the animistic ideas of the Indian and of his monsters, divine beings, etc.

The editor of the volume has wisely omitted comment and explanation. Notes and suggestions, unless Cushing's own, would have fitted badly. As it stands, the book will appeal to two sets of readers. Many will read it for itself; for it has a quaintness, a flavor, a charm, and a character that warrant its general reading. It will be read by the student for its folk-lore content and its ethnographic importance. And for whatever reason it is

read, or by whatever readers, it will increase knowledge of, and sympathy for, those simple Zuñi folk with whom Cushing lived and whom he loved. The general reader does not wish annotation: the scientific investigator will supply his own. One story of the collection, indeed, is reprinted from the "Journal of American Folk-lore"; it is told for the scientist, and has Cushing's own notes. It has its value, but its simplicity, its charm, its soul, are lost in the preparation of it for the scientific reader only. We can but be glad that the others are *not* annotated; that they speak more to the heart and less to the mind; that they appeal first to the man, and then to the scholar. Such a form of narration is the most fitting in a book which is to stand before the world as a monument to Frank Hamilton Cushing.

FREDERICK STARR.

#### THE WAY TO SOCIAL SALVATION.\*

"Forsooth, brothers, fellowship is heaven, and lack of fellowship is hell: . . . Therefore, I bid you not dwell in hell, but in heaven; or while ye must, upon earth, which is a part of heaven, and forsooth no foul part." Thus did William Morris, in the year 1889, voice the gospel of the twentieth century; which, upon close examination, is found to bear a striking resemblance to that of the first. It was not so long ago that the works of Dr. Samuel Smiles were held to contain the best possible advice for the coming generation, and the young man was reminded that every citizen of the United States was eligible for the presidency. Even to-day we are constantly assured of the truth that "there is always room at the top," though it is not explained how the top would remain elevated if the bottom rose as advised. Yet the times are changing, and human society is coming to realize that it is something more than an aggregation of individuals. The social instincts, which have necessarily existed from the beginning of the species, are being increasingly supplemented by the social intelligence, and thus mankind seems in a fair way to learn

\* DEMOCRACY AND SOCIAL ETHICS. By Jane Addams. New York: The Macmillan Co.

SOCIAL SALVATION. By Washington Gladden. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

THE LEVEL OF SOCIAL MOTION. By Michael A. Lane. New York: The Macmillan Co.

CRIME IN ITS RELATION TO SOCIAL PROGRESS. By Arthur Cleveland Hall. New York: The Columbia University Press (Macmillan Co., agents).

how to use that sharp two-edged tool with which he has so often cut his fingers.

The works before us illustrate the relation between supply and demand. They have not been written, like popular novels, to amuse the public and enrich the authors. Their purpose is serious, and they have all cost more labor, no doubt, than can be fairly recompensed by any possible financial returns. Nevertheless, they are the articulate expression of a widespread cry, "What shall we do to be saved?" They are characteristic of the twentieth century,—if we may venture to see characteristics in a babe so young.

Though comparisons are often unfair, we think it not amiss to say at the outset that Miss Jane Addams's "Democracy and Social Ethics" is by far the best book of the lot. It is, what the others are not, a study at close range; and yet it has not the common fault of such studies, of lacking a philosophic groundwork. Miss Addams knows her people as individuals, yet never loses sight of their relationship to society. If we may venture to formulate her remedy for existing social evils, we may say perhaps that it is to give each individual such knowledge of and concern for his social status as he now has for his individual status. By social status we here mean not his rank in society,—not, in short, the way society treats *him*,—but the way *he* treats society, his utility and efficiency therein. By thus shifting and broadening his interests, the pyramid, which formerly stood upon its apex, is placed securely on its base, and that with no loss of individuality. If anyone doubts the last statement, let him consider the case of Miss Addams herself. Educational methods are criticised because of their failure to give the ordinary workman an understanding of the meaning of his work.

"The man in the factory, as well as the man with the hoe, has a grievance beyond being overworked and dis-inherited, in that he does not know what it is all about. . . . If a workingman is to have a conception of his value at all, he must see industry in its unity and entirety; he must have a conception that will include not only himself and his immediate family and community, but the industrial organisation as a whole."

We may perhaps leave the book with one more significant quotation.

"It is as yet most difficult for us to free ourselves from the individualistic point of view sufficiently to group events in their social relations and to judge fairly those who are endeavoring to produce a social result through all the difficulties of associated action. The philanthropist still finds his path much easier than do those who are attempting a social morality. In the

first place, the public, anxious to praise what it recognises as an undoubted moral effort often attended with real personal sacrifice, joyfully seizes upon this manifestation and overpraises it, recognising the philanthropist as an old friend in the paths of righteousness, whereas the others are strangers and possibly to be distrusted as aliens. It is easy to confuse the response to an abnormal number of individual claims with the response to the social claim. An exaggerated personal morality is often mistaken for a social morality, and until it attempts to minister to a social situation its total inadequacy is not discovered."

Dr. Gladden, in "Social Salvation," published a series of lectures which were delivered in March of the present year before the students of the Divinity School of Yale University. The lectures are addressed to men who are preparing for the ministry; but Dr. Gladden justly considers that they will be found no less interesting to the lay public. The subjects are seven: "Religion and the Social Question," "The Care of the Poor," "The State and the Unemployed," "Our Brothers in Bonds," "Social Vices," "Public Education," "The Redemption of the City." As might be expected, the style is clear and forcible, and there are many passages worth remembering. Perhaps the following is the most significant of the tenor of the work, and of the tendencies we have referred to:

"The truth is that Democracy, with universal suffrage, is our dispensation; we are in for it, and we must fight it out along that line; if we are to be saved at all, we must be saved by the people; if we are to be reformed, the reform must spring from the intelligent choice of the people; it must express their wishes; the notion that by some sort of *hocus-pocus* we can get society reformed without letting the people know it does undoubtedly haunt the brains of some astute political promoters, but it will not work."

And again:

"The city of the future which we saw in our dream is simply a great community co-operative for the public good, and in order that the co-operation may be effective, the people must know what is good and how to co-operate. And this involves a mighty change in the characters of multitudes of them!"

Dr. Gladden, like Miss Addams, finds fault with the social conduct of persons who in private affairs are above reproach. He says:

"The thoroughgoing partisanship of the reputable people is another prime cause of bad government. The great majority of moral and upright citizens can be relied on to vote the regular ticket if Beelzebub is the nominee. This infatuation affects deacons and elders of churches, Sunday-school superintendents, staid professional men, great multitudes of citizens who are on most other subjects tolerably sane."

Yet, with all this, one does not feel that Dr. Gladden has been able entirely to free himself from a certain bias of caste; he seems, as it

were, to remain elevated in his pulpit, looking over the heads of his people rather than meeting them face to face. Perhaps this impression would not have arisen except by contrast with Miss Addams's simply direct and frankly Democratic book ; but the following passage is illustrative of the attitude referred to :

"There are always, in such times [of depression of trade], individuals who have a little money and much good-will, and who feel called upon to give liberally to the relief funds to be administered by certain charities. It would be better if they would begin some enterprise of repair or improvement upon their houses or their grounds and would set idle men at work upon it, paying out as wages what they intend to give in charity. If the work is not greatly needed, it will be a far greater benefaction to furnish it than to bestow alms upon idle laborers. In view of the fact that the work is not needed, the wages offered may fairly be less than those paid in flush times, and the trade-unions, in such cases, should relax their demands. Thus there is an economic adjustment, and the man of good-will serves himself as well as his neighbor by getting his work done more cheaply in the hard times."

Mr. M. A. Lane's "The Level of Social Motion" is, as its sub-title indicates, "an inquiry into the future conditions of human society." In the course of ten chapters the author discusses at great length such subjects as "The Flow of Moral Energy," "Organism and Environment," "The Increment of Psychic Capacity," "Social Kinetics," "The Law of Capitalization," and so forth, hinting every now and then at a law which he has discovered which will shed a flood of light on the intricate questions considered. In Chapter XI. at last we read, "the time has now come to lay before the reader the supreme conclusion of our theory." This conclusion is, that "the human population of the earth is moving with accelerating force toward a mean, or normal number, which, when once reached, can never again be disturbed." This is explained by the supposition that as wealth is generally diffused, intelligence will become universal ; and as it is supposed that an increased use of the brain checks fertility, the race will begin to diminish in numbers. Hereupon, however, the most fertile individuals will be preserved by natural selection, and the result will be an increased but more stupid population. This increase, however, will again be checked by the demand which will arise for intelligent mates, and sexual selection will restore the equilibrium. This is a very brief statement of the author's position, but we hope it is accurate. For his own part, the writer of these lines can only say that he has given many hours to the study of the book, and has read the "supreme conclusion" twice,

but is quite unable to make sense of it. The author appears to be sincere and diligent, and of course incidentally says many things which are true ; but we think he has built him a house of gossamer.

Dr. A. C. Hall, in his "Crime in its Relation to Social Progress," defines a crime as "any act or omission to act, punished by society as a wrong against itself." A sin, therefore, is not necessarily a crime, nor is a crime invariably a sin ; moreover, a crime must be an offense that is punished, not merely threatened with punishment by statute. From this conception of crime, which is endorsed by the best authorities, it follows that it cannot exist except in organized societies, and that it increases with civilization. All progressive societies are continually creating new crimes, and the number of persons violating the law is thereby increased. For example, in England numbers of people are now annually arrested for cruelty to animals, not sending their children to school, and not complying with the vaccination act,—crimes which were unimaginable as such not long ago. Dr. Hall therefore insists that we should regard the increase of "criminals," not with alarm, but actually as a sign of social health and progress. We may look forward to a time when crime will be unknown owing to the perfect socialization of every individual ; but in the meanwhile — and it must be a long while — progress toward this ideal condition is necessarily accompanied by friction, manifesting itself as crime. For the rest, the bulk of the book consists of an interesting historical study of crime ; a little too like a scrap-book, we think, while some of the stories of animal crimes are likely to afford merriment to the scoffer.

T. D. A. COCKERELL.

#### BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

*A Frenchman's  
Letters from  
London, 1725-30.*

That the world moves is never more vividly impressed upon us than when reading the memoirs of our ancestors ; and if we find evidence of its amelioration as well, so much the more gratifying. César de Saussure, a native of Lausanne, whither his family had fled to escape religious persecution in Louis XIV.'s reign, was early filled with a curiosity to see the world, and set out on his travels at the age of twenty. Five years were spent in and near London, at the close of George I.'s reign and the opening of that of George II. The young traveller's letters, hitherto unpublished, have been drawn upon for a chatty and picturesque "Foreign View of England in the Reigns of George I. and George II."

(Dutton). Madame Van Muyden, the translator and editor, is by marriage a great-great-granddaughter of the letter-writer. The fact that Voltaire borrowed these letters of travel from their writer, read them, and praised them as both entertaining and useful, is their sufficient endorsement. The state of English society revealed by them is not exactly calculated to make one a praiser of the past. The young foreigner witnessed the hanging of the notorious Jonathan Wild, an execution that was regretted by many good people on the ground that they should thenceforth have no one to whom to go to recover their stolen property at half its value, — this system of money-raising on stolen goods having been brought to a state of perfection by the robber-captain. Criminals were executed every six weeks at Tyburn, in batches of five, ten, and even fifteen. Popular amusements were of a most degrading character. Water, although abundant and good, was unknown as a beverage, says the author. More grain is said to have been used for beer than for bread. An especially entertaining chapter is devoted to the coronation of George II. and Queen Caroline. The coronation procession was composed of seventy-two divisions and was of unprecedented "pomp and magnificence." A curious after-piece to the banquet at Westminster Hall was the letting in of the populace after the invited guests had dined and departed. The result was the speedy disappearance, not only of everything eatable and drinkable, but of all things movable as well, including the tables and benches. Nine illustrations and a map, from contemporary sources, add to the value and interest of this highly readable volume. So well, too, has the translator done her part that the reader is reminded of his debt to her only by the title-page and the preface.

*The science of modern optics.* The absence of any advanced text in the English language which embodies all lines of progress in recent years in the field of theoretical and experimental optics has led Professors C. R. Mann and R. A. Millikan of the University of Chicago to bring out a translation of Drude's "Theory of Optics" (Longmans). The great merit of this work lies in the fact that it includes an authoritative presentation of the results of original work in the past decade in this field of physics, by a leader in the science. Indeed, the book itself, in the section devoted to physical optics, contains some original hypotheses of the author. We find here, for the first time in English, a satisfactory presentation of the theory of optical instruments as elaborated by Abbe and his followers. In the department of physical optics, the author sets forth very fully the electromagnetic theory as to the nature of light. The ion-hypothesis of Helmholtz is adopted as the simplest, most intelligible, and most consistent way of presenting dispersion, absorption, and rotary polarization, as well as magneto-optical phenomena and the optical properties of bodies in motion.

The discussion of the relation of optics to thermodynamics and to the kinetic theory of gases serves not only to illustrate the interrelations of the sciences, but also to demonstrate the virility with which this domain of science has been exploited. There is nothing better in English, or in any other language, which gives in such small compass so full and complete a presentation of the science of modern optics. The book is written for the physicist, and presupposes a knowledge of differential and integral calculus. In the preface to the translation, Professor Michelson states that no one who desires to gain an insight into the most modern aspects of optical research can afford to be unfamiliar with this remarkably original and consecutive presentation of the subject of optics.

*The last essays of C. D. Warner.* Charles Dudley Warner's last volume of essays (Dodd) will bring pleasure to countless readers, glad of an opportunity to have him discourse to them once more with all his old-time grace and lucidity. The title of the book, "Fashions in Literature," taken from the opening essay, is hardly representative. Many of the papers were originally addresses, and their topics are more often social than literary. The education of the negro, the characteristics of the American newspaper, the proper disposition of criminals, the civic ideals we should strive toward and the national conditions we must face, the relation of literature to the stage and of truth to literature, — all these diverse matters are discussed with characteristic lightness of touch and suggestive largeness of view. Most of the papers belong to the closing years of a long and full life, but there is no trace in them of the acerbity or disillusionment of age. Instead, we find genial humor, unfailing but not unreasoning optimism, and infectious enthusiasm for the best in American life and letters; and we close the book with a sense of widened reach and deepened insight that it is within the gift of few American men of letters to impart.

*The art of index-making.* "The man who publishes a book without an index ought to be damned ten miles beyond Hell, where the Devil could not get for stinging-nettles." Such was the opinion of John Baynes, as quoted in Mr. Henry B. Wheatley's volume on "How to Make an Index" (London: Elliot Stock); and those who have frequent occasion to refer to indexless books will be apt to endorse the imprecation. Mr. Wheatley's work is issued as the final volume in "The Book-Lover's Library," and forms, we should say, the most needed and useful title in this attractive series. The practical directions as to index-making, occupying about half the book, are the result of long experience, and contain suggestions which even the expert will find profitable. The remaining chapters are semi-historical in character, dealing with such subjects as "Amusing and Satirical Indexes," "The Bad Indexer," and "The Good

Indexer." Both in the practical and historical sections, Mr. Wheatley contrives to write entertainingly. Among the examples which he cites of ludicrous blunders in index-making there appears the famous one of

"Mill on Liberty,  
— on the Floss,"  
and also one, more recent, of the same kind,—  
"Patti, Adelina,  
— Oyster."

though for this latter Mr. Wheatley does not vouch. There is also quoted that time-honored entry of "Best (Mr. Justice), his great mind," supposed to be a reference to the passage "Mr. Justice Best said that he had a great mind to commit the man for trial." The closing chapter of the book is a well-argued plea in behalf of a general or universal index, in the course of which Mr. Wheatley pays just tribute to the memory of Dr. W. F. Poole, greatest of American indexers. The volume concludes, as it should, with an index which stands as a model of the author's precepts.

*A history of Cromwell's army.* The history of England during the fateful seventeenth century has ever been a subject of perennial interest, but it is only in our own time that modern methods of historical research are gradually giving final shape to that history. Mr. C. H. Firth, whose life of Cromwell is rightly praised as the work of a real historian, has followed it up by "Cromwell's Army: A History of the English Soldier during the Civil Wars, the Commonwealth, and the Protectorate; being the Ford Lectures delivered in the University of Oxford in 1900-1" (James Pott & Co.). Mr. Firth is a civilian, but he found that he could not study the history of the Great Rebellion without studying the military history as much as the political or the religious history. After showing the utter inefficiency of the armies and the military organization of the earlier part of the century, he gives us an elaborate and authoritative discussion of the army as remodelled by Cromwell. As is necessary in treating of this army alone, there are chapters on Religion in the Army and Politics in the Army. The work is a real contribution to the history of the period.

*Court of the Grand Duchess of Saxe-Weimar.* The expectations aroused by the title "A Grand Duchess and her Court" (Dutton) are doubly disappointed. Without seeing the sub-title, "And the Classical Circle of Weimar," even the semi-initiated knew that the particular duchess was Anna Amalia or Louise of Saxe-Weimar. The handsome outfitting of the two large volumes was a confirmation of the anticipated treat. But alas, for a lost opportunity! To portray the court of Saxe-Weimar in its best estate was a task challenging the highest grade of critical, historical, and literary skill. It could not be done well without an intimate knowledge and appreciation of the great German authors who frequented that court, and it ought to have been

undertaken only by a person of broad and cosmopolitan spirit who could judge both human beings and monarchs. The author of the present book, F. Gerard, manifests none of these qualifications. It is the product apparently of a "Kammerjungfer," with all her worshipful and tremulous awe of titles, her interest in costumes and tittle-tattle, her ignorance of literature and the deep interests of individuals and nations, and her abominable English. Quotation-marks around pet words, italics for others, French and German words unnecessarily introduced and elaborately explained, commonplace information conscientiously injected into parentheses and foot-notes, and everywhere the showman's "Let us next" and the fondly cherished editorial "We,"—all these could be forgiven if only there were some strong quality to compensate. Anna Amalia does not lack heroic and pathetic elements, but they are not here. Her daily life would have been an interesting study in the court manners of the eighteenth century, but it is not here. Her relations with Goethe and Schiller are more interesting than those with Wieland—though less intimate; but these also are not here. The court of the Grand Duchess has yet to be described in all its more interesting and vital features.

*A compilation of Napoleonic literature.*

The flood of Napoleon literature continues unabated, as is shown by the publishers' lists of the current season. Among these books are some of originality and importance, neither of which qualities can be attributed to Mr. Charles Josselyn's "The True Napoleon, a Cyclopedia of the Events of his Life" (R. H. Russell). Yet the work is not without interest. It is made up of a great number of paragraphs taken from well-known books and woven together into four chapters, each dealing with a portion of Napoleon's life. There is the semblance of narrative, the author from whom the paragraph is taken being noted in the margin; but there is little connection of substance, and there is no index. While the book cannot but be full of interesting things, its main value would seem to be in furnishing desultory reading for those who already have knowledge of Napoleon's life and work. The book is beautifully made and illustrated.

*New text-book of American literature.*

We are much pleased with Mr. Julian W. Abernethy's "American Literature," a school text-book just published by Meers. Maynard, Merrill & Co. A manual of this sort cannot help being repetitious, and must follow the lines made familiar by its many predecessors. The present work can claim nothing particularly original in treatment or method, but it may be cordially commended for its excellence of proportion and for its sound and conservative critical judgments. As far as it has distinctive features, they are to be found in the increased attention given to recent writers, in its happy correlation of literature with history, and in the extensive

lists of books and selections provided for illustrative reading. The use of actual illustrations in the way of extracts is also to be commended. These, although fairly numerous, are brief, and merely stimulative to further reading on the part of the student.

#### BRIEFER MENTION.

"The Grimm Library," published in London by Mr. David Nutt, is a series of scholarly studies of literary origins, mostly by young and ambitious investigators. The several volumes deal, among other subjects, with the Perseus legends, the Cachallin Story, the legends of Sir Gawain and Sir Lancelot, and the home of the Eddie poems. This latter work, by the way, is by no less a scholar than Herr Sophus Bugge, and the translation is by Mr. W. H. Schofield. The latest addition to the series is a study of the epic theme of a combat between father and son. It is entitled "Sohrab and Rustem," is written by Mr. Murray Anthony Potter, and was prepared as a thesis for the Harvard doctorate.

A "Companion to English History (Middle Ages)," by Mr. Francis Pierrepont Barnard, is a book that teachers and students alike will find of great helpfulness in their work. There are twelve sections, each the work of an eminent special authority. Among them may be mentioned "Ecclesiastical Architecture," by the Rev. Arthur Galton; "Costume, Military and Civil," by Mr. A. Hartshorne; "Town Life," by Miss Lucy Toulmin Smith; "Monasticism," by the Rev. Augustus Jessopp; "Learning and Education," by Mr. R. S. Rait; and "Heraldry," by the editor. Each section has a bibliography, and the whole work is illustrated by nearly a hundred full-page plates. The Oxford Clarendon Press (Mr. Henry Frowde) publishes this important educational work.

Rossetti and Rembrandt are the subjects of the first two volumes in the "Popular Library of Art," edited by Mr. Edward Garnett and published in this country by Messrs. E. P. Dutton & Co. The volumes are of pocket size, attractively made and liberally illustrated. The treatment is mainly critical, with no more attention to biographical facts than is necessary. In the volume on Rossetti, Mr. Ford M. Hueffer makes an effort to treat his difficult subject impartially, and succeeds fairly well. In spite of a style which is too often careless, the essay is perhaps as good a critical account, in small compass, of Rossetti's art-work as we now have. The illustrations include several interesting sketches not hitherto reproduced except in Mr. Marillier's costly volume. M. Auguste Bréal's essay on Rembrandt is illustrated entirely from the artist's etchings and original drawings in the British Museum.

"The Teaching of History and Civics in the Elementary and Secondary School," by Professor Henry E. Bourne, is a volume of the "American Teachers' Series" published by Messrs. Longmans, Green, & Co. It is a much-needed volume, and its scope is commensurate with the importance of a subject which is only just coming to its own in our educational programmes. The work has two sections, the first being on "The Study and Teaching of History," and the second on "The Course of Study." The second part, in particular, is full of direct practical usefulness to the teacher on account of its syllabi and its bibliographies. We can commend this work very highly.

"Some of the Rhymes of Ironquill," a volume considerably expanded from earlier editions, but still leading off with the ridiculous doggerel of "The Washerwoman's Song," is published by Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons. These rhymes, as is now generally known, are the product of Mr. Eugene F. Ware, of Topeka, whose recent appointment to a federal position by President Roosevelt was probably meant in good faith to be an official recognition of American literature, and will doubtless add not a little to the vogue of the rhymester. Although these efforts have, in fact, no relation whatever to literature, they constitute an entertaining sort of grimly humorous journalism, and our only quarrel with them is that innocent readers here and there may take them to be a form of poetry.

Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith is, it seems, already an "author" in the sense of attaining to a standard library edition of his complete writings. It is a subscription edition, in ten volumes, styled the "Beacon," (which befits a "maker" who alternates between lighthouse and literature), and is published by Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons. There are illustrations in color, a portrait, and several stories hitherto unpublished in book form. "Caleb West," "Laguerre's and Well-Worn Roads," "Colonel Carter," and "A White Umbrella in Mexico" are the four volumes now at hand, and the other six will follow in rapid succession.

Dr. Willard Clark Gore is the author of a monograph on "The Imagination in Spinoza and Hume," published in the "University of Chicago Contributions to Philosophy." The object of the work, says the writer, "is to make a specific test, or at least to find an illustration, of the general proposition that philosophy, or metaphysics, and psychology form a logical partnership, or organic unity, which cannot be ignored or dissolved without impairing interests that each holds to be peculiarly its own." The interest of this theme, combined with Mr. Gore's attractive and lucid handling, makes the study one of much value.

Mr. Edwyn Robert Bevan is the latest of translators to attempt the "Prometheus Bound" of Aeschylus, and his version appears in a simply sumptuous octavo, with wide margins, from the press of Messrs. Ballantyne, Hanson & Co., with the publisher's imprint of Mr. David Nutt. The translator contributes a brief preface and a lengthy introduction. In the former he explains that the Elizabethan drama, the English Bible, and the Miltonic epic have been, in a sense, the models for his guidance — truly a wise and well-considered choice. Certainly he has produced a vigorous and dignified version of "the most sublime poem in the world" — a version that will at least compare favorably with any of its rivals.

"The Ancestor," a new periodical publication of English origin, for which the Messrs. Lippincott are the American agents, starts out with an issue dated April, to be a quarterly review; but the single number is in fact a handsome volume of large octavo size, bound in substantial boards. Considering the illustrations and the well-nigh sumptuous character of the paper and print, the price of a dollar and a half per part is surprisingly moderate. Among the contributors, most of whom are titled, the name of Mr. J. Horace Round figures no less than four times in the first table of contents, which promises well for the historical scholarship of the undertaking. Upwards of a score of full-page plates, besides others in the text, constitute the illustrations of this volume.

## NOTES.

"A Manual of Instruction in the Principles of Prompt Aid to the Injured," by Dr. Alvah H. Doty, is now published in its fourth revised edition by the Messrs. Appleton.

Mr. Edward Atherton has edited for "Appleton's Home Reading Books" a summary of "The Adventures of Marco Polo," with comments pertinent and otherwise, and illustrations.

"Meteorite Studies," by Mr. Oliver Cummings Farrington, and "A Contribution to the Ichthyology of Mexico," by Mr. Seth Eugene Meek, are recent publications of the Field Columbian Museum.

"Jack Sheppard" and "Rookwood," each in two volumes, and "Flitch of Bacon," in one, are recent additions to the "Windsor" edition of W. H. Ainsworth's novels, published by the J. B. Lippincott Co.

"Ezekiel," edited by Dr. O. C. Whitehouse, and "Jeremiah" and "Lamentations," edited by Mr. E. Tyrell Green, are the latest volumes of the "Temple Bible," published by the J. B. Lippincott Co.

"Hymns of the Faith" is the English title given by Mr. Albert J. Edmunds to his translation of the "Dhammapada," made from the Pâli dialect of Sanskrit, and now published by the Open Court Publishing Co.

Preprints from the forthcoming "Decennial Publications of the University of Chicago" are coming to us every few days. The latest of them is a masterly study of "Credit," by Professor J. Laurence Laughlin, a quarto pamphlet of twenty-eight pages.

A revised edition of Messrs. Herrick and Damon's "Composition and Rhetoric for Schools" has just been published by Messrs. Scott, Foresman & Co. The modifications are in the direction of simplification, but the substance of the earlier edition remains intact.

An important novel dealing with the careers of Lewis and Clark, and their great expedition, will be published in November by Messrs. A. C. McClurg & Co. Neither author nor title has yet been announced, but the work is understood to be from the pen of a well-known writer.

From the Library of Congress we have a useful "List of References on Reciprocity," compiled by Mr. A. P. C. Griffin. Books, periodical references, and congressional documents upon the subject are catalogued in three lists, and the whole is supplemented by an index of authors.

"Harold's Discussions" is the fifth volume of the "Nature-Study Readers" prepared by Mr. J. W. Troeger and Miss Edna Beatrice Troeger, and published by the Messrs. Appleton. The chapters are concerned with elementary geology, physiography, astronomy, and biology. The presentation of the matter is simple and attractive.

The American Book Co. are the publishers of a new set of school geographies, two in number, which are the work of Mr. H. Justin Roddy. They are, respectively, "Elementary" and "Complete," and aim at a more simplified treatment of the subject than is found in most school books upon this subject.

"Schiller's Einfluss auf Grillparzer," by Mr. O. E. Lessing, and "The Time Elements of the Orestean Trilogy," by Mr. Jonathan Bayley Browder, are two additions to the "Philology and Literature Series" of the University of Wisconsin. Both are doctoral dissertations, and both are creditable to their authors and to the institution whence they proceed.

The popularity still enjoyed by the Rev. S. Baring-Gould's "Vicar of Morwenstow" is attested by an "eighth edition" (Whittaker). Aside from the pleasing features of the book, its value as a biography can perhaps be estimated by striking a mean between the high praise with which the "Saturday Review" greeted its first appearance, and the scathing condemnation it met with from "The Athenaeum."

Messrs. E. P. Dutton & Co. publish "The Home Aquarium," by Mr. Eugene Smith. This book gives simple practical directions for keeping the common fauna and flora of our lakes and streams, as well as for the determination of their species. For those whose ambition rises above a globe of goldfish it is just the book needed.

Professor Earle W. Dow has made a translation, which is published by Messrs. Henry Holt & Co., of the chapter on "The Feudal Régime" in the "Histoire Générale" of MM. Laveisse and Rambeaud. This chapter is the work of Professor Charles Seignobos, and in nowise suffers from its present detachment.

Mr. William Frederick Harvey has translated from the Danish, and Messrs. E. P. Dutton & Co. have published, the learned treatise of Dr. Christopher Nyrop upon "The Kiss and its History." It is an instructive book, and also an entertaining one, prefaced by a warning "as to the danger of even reading about kisses," which is not likely, we fancy, to make any reader close the volume for fear of being led astray.

We are indebted to a correspondent in Japan, Mr. E. W. Clement, for the following interesting paragraph: "It is generally supposed that languages, like poets, are 'born, not made'; and that the changes in a language come, not artificially, but naturally. But we are now treated to the spectacle of an attempt to effect a tremendous reform in a language, many centuries old, by legislative enactment. And the nation which is making this apparently foolish and useless attempt is Japan, which has already often startled the world by its marvellous reforms. And if its wonderful success in legislative reforms in other lines are any criterion in this case, it will succeed in effecting much-needed reform in its language. At the last session of the Imperial Diet of Japan, a sum of money was appropriated for a 'linguistic commission.' This was appointed in the spring of this year, has held several meetings, and has already arrived at some decisions. It has been decided, for instance, that 'a phonographic script' is to be employed; but the much-discussed question, whether it shall be the common Japanese *kana* (syllabic characters) or Roman letters is still on the docket. It is also proposed to reduce the number of Chinese idiographs in common use. Moreover, the differences between the written and the spoken language are to be abolished; and the formal epistolary style is to be reformed. It has also been decided that the whole system of Japanese etymology must be 'carefully revised.' Even the 'problem of local dialects' is to be attacked, and 'a standard dialect fixed.' It is noticeable that the commission is not afflicted with trepidity, but is proceeding with the utmost courage to attack the most difficult problems. It is composed of some of the most practical, as well as the most scholarly, men of the Empire; and its work will be watched with the deepest interest, both at home and abroad. And the great changes already effected in the Japanese language since the country was opened are some warrant for believing that this commission will achieve a measure of success."

## TOPICS IN LEADING PERIODICALS.

September, 1902.

Abyssinia. A Trip through. W. F. Whitehouse. *Scribner.*  
 Adams, Charles Kendall. The Late. *Review of Reviews.*  
 Aerography. Percival Lowell. *Popular Science.*  
 Aeronaut, How I Became an. Santos Dumont. *McClure.*  
 Agricultural Prosperity, Diffusion of. *Review of Reviews.*  
 Americans in Europe as Seen from a Consulate. *No. Amer.*  
 Arid Regions, Ancient Civilizations in. *North American.*  
 Autumn Thoughts. Edward Thomas. *Atlantic.*  
 Betting, Twofold Cause of. A. T. Hadley. *Century.*  
 Black Men, Training of. W. E. B. Du Bois. *Atlantic.*  
 Black, William. Edward Fuller. *Atlantic.*  
 Books, Giving of. By the author of "Elizabeth." *Century.*  
 Canadian Northwest, Migration to. Cy Warman. *Rev. of Rev.*  
 Casanova at Dux. Arthur Symons. *North American.*  
 Catskills, Midsummer in the. John Burroughs. *Century.*  
 Colombia, Situation in. E. A. Morales. *North American.*  
 Cooley, Julia, Poetry of. R. Le Gallienne. *Harper.*  
 Cuban Reciprocity. W. A. White. *McClure.*  
 Democracy and Society. Vida D. Scudder. *Atlantic.*  
 Education, Higher. National Standard in. *Atlantic.*  
 Eels and the Eel Question. M. C. Marsh. *Popular Science.*  
 Empress Dowager, Visit to the. Belle V. Drake. *Century.*  
 England after Salisbury, Political Situation in. *Rev. of Revs.*  
 Equatorial Islands, Our. James D. Hague. *Century.*  
 Expositions, Management and Uses of. G. F. Kunz. *N. Am.*  
 Farmer, American, Improved Condition of. *Rev. of Reviews.*  
 Farmer's Balance Sheet for 1902. W. R. Draper. *Rev. of Rev.*  
 Garden, Fall Work in. E. E. Rexford. *Lippincott.*  
 Gem-Engraving, Epochs of. M. Sommerville. *Harper.*  
 Godkin, E. L., Recollections of. J. B. Bishop. *Century.*  
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 Headsman, The. Agnes Repplier. *Harper.*  
 Holmes, O. W., Jurist. G. P. Morris. *Review of Reviews.*  
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 Light and Colors, New Theory of. Isaac Newton. *Pop. Sci.*  
 Literary Criticism, Contradictions of. H. C. Howe. *No. Am.*  
 London Wage-Earners, Among. W. A. Wyckoff. *Scribner.*  
 Macaulay's English. T. E. Biskely. *Harper.*  
 Mammal—Story of the Word. Theo. Gill. *Popular Science.*  
 Manufactures, Census of. S. N. D. North. *Rev. of Reviews.*  
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 Navy's Greatest Need. Roy C. Smith. *North American.*  
 Navy, The New. Talcott Williams. *Atlantic.*  
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 Thoreau and Isaac Hecker, Correspondence between. *Atlan.*  
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 University Control. J. J. Stevenson. *Popular Science.*  
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 Watson, William. George E. Woodberry. *Century.*  
 Weather and Trade in U. S., A Year of. *Popular Science.*  
 West Indian Eruptions, Phases of. I. C. Russell. *Century.*  
 Woods, Going into the. Eben G. Scott. *Atlantic.*

## LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

[The following list, containing 40 titles, includes books received by THE DIAL since its last issue.]

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Daniel Boone. By Reuben Gold Thwaites. Illus., 12mo, pp. 257. "Appleton's Life Histories." D. Appleton & Co. \$1. net.

## HISTORY.

A History of England, from the Earliest Times to the Death of Queen Victoria. By Benjamin Tamm, Ph.D. With maps, 8vo, pp. 1100. Scott, Foresman & Co. \$2. net. Political History of the United States. With Special Reference to the Growth of Political Parties. By J. P. Gordy, Ph.D. Second edition, thoroughly revised, in 4 vols. Vol. II., 12mo, pp. 581. Henry Holt & Co. \$1.75 net.

The Feudal Régime. By Charles Seignobos; translation edited by Earle W. Dow. Large 8vo, uncut, pp. 70. Henry Holt & Co. Paper, 50 cts. net.

## GENERAL LITERATURE.

Remembered Days. By James B. Kenyon. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 239. Eaton & Mains. \$1.

## FICTION.

Chanticleer: A Pastoral Romance. By Violet Hall. Illus. in color, 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 304. Lothrop Publishing Co. \$1.50.

The Just and the Unjust. By Richard Bagot. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 382. John Lane. \$1.50.

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## SCIENCE.

Elements of the Theory of the Newtonian Potential Function. By B. O. Pierce, Ph.D. Third, revised and enlarged edition; illus., 8vo, pp. 490. Ginn & Co. \$2.50.

Kathlamet Texta. By Franz Boas. Illus., 4to, pp. 261. "Smithsonian Institution Publications." Government Printing Office.

Report of the U. S. National Museum, for the Year Ending June 30, 1900. Illus., large 8vo, pp. 738. Government Printing Office.

## BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

The Reference Catalogue of Current Literature. Containing the full titles, with prices, of books now in print and on sale; with index. In 2 vols., 8vo. New York: Office of the Publishers' Weekly. \$5. net.

A Glossary to the Works of Shakespeare. By Rev. Alexander Dyson; revised and edited by Harold Littledale, M.A. 8vo, gilt top, pp. 570. E. P. Dutton & Co. \$3.

## BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.

Stepping Stones: Essays for Everyday Living. By Orison Swett Marden; with the assistance of Abner Bayley. Illus., 12mo, pp. 323. Lothrop Publishing Co. \$1. net.

The Admiral's Aid: A Story of Life in the New Navy. By H. H. Clark. Illus., 12mo, pp. 412. Lothrop Publishing Co. \$1. net.

That Minister's Boy, and Fred Harwood: Two Stories for Boys. By W. W. Hooper. Illus., 12mo, gilt top, pp. 256. Brooklyn Eagle Press. \$1.

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The Adventures of Marco Polo, the Great Traveller. Edited by Edward Atherton. Illus., 12mo, pp. 163. "Home Reading Books." D. Appleton & Co. 65 cts.  
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Handbook of Best Readings. Selected and edited by S. H. Clark. 12mo, pp. 561. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50 net.  
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Credit. By J. Laurence Laughlin. 4to, pp. 28. "Decennial Publications." University of Chicago Press. Paper, 50 cts. net.  
Kings of the Queen'sberry Realm. By W. W. Naughton. Illus., 12mo, pp. 315. Chicago: Continental Publishing Co.  
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